Miele

Operating and installation instructions

Refrigerator

It is **essential** to read these operating instructions before installing or using the machine, to avoid the risk of accident or damage to the machine.

GB ZA

M.-Nr. 05 587 590

Contents

Description of the appliance 4

Caring for the environment 5

Warning and safety instructions 6

Operation 10
Switching off for longer periods of time 10

The correct temperature
. . . in the refrigerator 11
. . . in the freezer 11
Temperature selection 11
Temperature display 12

Super cool and dynamic cooling 13

Storing food 14

Adjusting the interior fittings
Moving the shelves 15
Split shelf 15
Adjusting door shelves 15
Moving the bottle divider 15

Chilling and storing food
Important notes: 16
Food which should not be stored in a refrigerator 16

Freezing and storing food
Storing frozen food 17
Home freezing 17
Packing 18
Placing in the freezer 18
Defrosting 18
Ice cubes 19
Ice cream 19
Cooling drinks 19

Contents

Defrosting
Refrigerator 20
Freezer compartment 20

Cleaning and care
Cleaning the interior and accessories 22
Ventilation gaps 22
Door seal 22

Problem solving guide 24

After Sales Service 27

Electrical connection 28

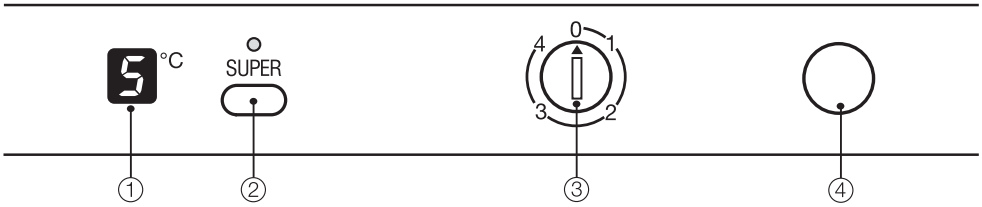
Installation
Location 30
Climate range 30
Ventilation 30
Before installation 30
Tools required 31
Building in to a peninsular run 31
If the old appliance had a different hinging system 31

Building in dimensions 32

Changing the door hinging
Appliance door 33
Freezer compartment door 34

Building in the appliance 35
Fitting the furniture door 37

Description of the appliance

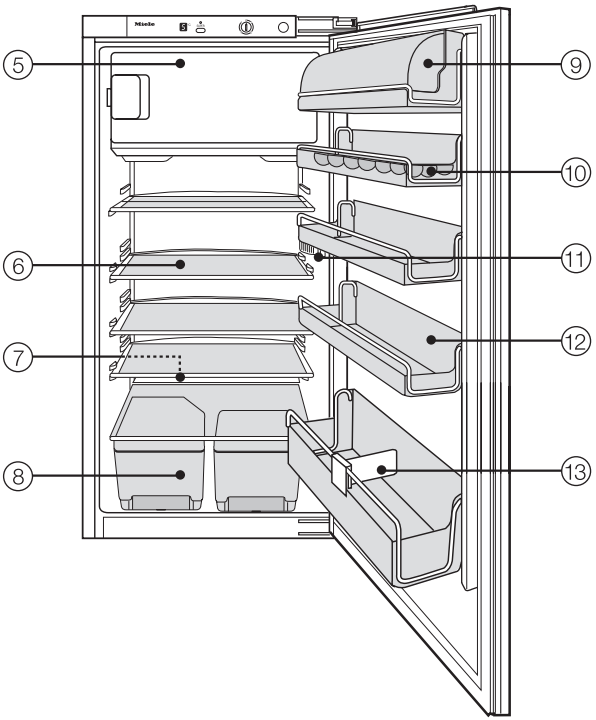


① Temperature display

② Super cool button and indicator light

③ On/Off and temperature selector dial

④ Light contact switch



⑤ Freezer compartment *

⑥ Shelves

⑦ Condensate channel and drain hole

⑧ Fruit and vegetable containers

⑨ Butter and cheese compartment

⑩ Egg trays

⑪ Interior lighting

⑫ Adjustable door shelf

⑬ Divider

* depending on model

Disposal of the packing material

The transport and protective packing has been selected from materials which are environmentally friendly for disposal and can normally be recycled.

Rather than just throwing these materials away, please ensure they are offered for recycling.

Ensure that any plastic wrappings, bags etc. are disposed of safely and kept out of the reach of babies and young children. Danger of suffocation!

Disposal of your old appliance

Old appliances contain materials which can be reclaimed or recycled. Please contact your dealer, your waste collection centre or scrap merchant about potential recycling schemes.

Make sure that the pipework is not damaged whilst moving an old appliance. This is to ensure that the refrigerant and oil in the compressor cannot leak into the environment. It is important that they are disposed of in a safe manner by authorised persons only.

Ensure that the appliance presents no danger to children while being stored for disposal.

See the appropriate section in the Warning and safety instructions.

This appliance complies with all relevant legal safety requirements. Improper use of the appliance can, however, present a risk of both personal injury and material damage.

Before installation and before using for the first time, read the operating instructions carefully. They contain important notes on safety, the operation and care of the appliance. This way you will avoid the risk of accidents and damage to the appliance.

Keep these instructions in a safe place and pass them on to any future user.

Correct usage

This appliance is intended for domestic use only for the cool storage of foodstuffs as well as for storing frozen food, freezing fresh food and for the preparation of ice.
Any other usage is not supported by the manufacturer and could be dangerous. The manufacturer cannot be held responsible for damage caused by improper use of the appliance.

Technical safety

This appliance contains the coolant Isobutane (R600a), a natural gas which is very environment friendly. Although it is flammable, it does not damage the ozone layer and does not increase the green house effect. The use of this environment friendly coolant has however led to a slight increase in the noise level of the appliance. In addition to the noise of the compressor you might be able to hear the coolant flowing around the system. This is unavoidable, but does not have any adverse effect on the performance of the appliance.
Care must be taken during transportation and setting up of the appliance that no parts of the cooling system are damaged. Leaking coolant can damage the eyes.
In the event of any damage:
– avoid open fires
  and anything which creates a spark,
– disconnect from the mains,
– air the room in which the appliance is
  located for several minutes and
– contact the Service Department
  for advice.

The more refrigerant there is in an appliance the larger the room it should be installed in. In the event of a leakage, if the appliance is in a small room, there is the danger of combustible gases building up.
For every 8 g of coolant at least 1 m^3 room space is required. The amount of coolant in the appliance is stated on the data plate inside the appliance.

Before connecting the appliance to the mains supply, make sure that the rating on the data plate corresponds to the voltage and frequency of the household supply.
This data must correspond in order to avoid risk of damage to the appliance. If in any doubt, consult a qualified electrician.

The electrical safety of this appliance can only be guaranteed when continuity is complete between the appliance and an effective earthing system which complies with local and national regulations. It is most important that this basic safety requirement is tested by a qualified electrician.
The manufacturer cannot be held responsible for the consequences of an inadequate earthing system (e.g. electric shock).

Safe operation of the appliance is only assured if it has been installed and connected in accordance with these operating and installation instructions.

This equipment is not designed for maritime use or for use in mobile installations such as caravans, aircraft etc. However, it may be suitable for such usage subject to a risk assessment of the installation being carried out by a suitably qualified engineer.

Installation work, maintenance and repairs may only be carried out by suitably qualified and competent persons.
Repairs and other work by unqualified persons could be dangerous and the manufacturer will not be held responsible.

The appliance is only completely isolated from the electricity supply when:

– the plug has been withdrawn.
  Do not pull on the cable, only on the plug.
– the mains fuse is withdrawn.
– or the screw-out fuse is removed (in countries where this is applicable).

Do not connect the appliance to the mains electricity supply by an extension lead.
Extension leads do not guarantee the required safety of the appliance.

Use

Never handle frozen food with wet hands. Your hands may freeze to the frozen food. Danger of frost burn.

Do not take ice cubes out with your bare hands and never place ice cubes or ice lollies in your mouth straight from the freezer. The very low temperature of the frozen ice or lollies can cause frost burn to the lips and tongue.

Do not refreeze thawed or partially thawed food.
Defrosted food should be used as quickly as possible as food soon loses its nutritional value and goes off. Defrosted food may only be re-frozen after it has been cooked.

Never store explosive materials in the appliance. Switching on thermostats may produce sparks which could present a fire hazard.

If storing alcohol with a high percentage proof in the cool zone, make sure it is tightly closed and stored upright.
Danger of explosion.

Do not store cans or bottles containing carbonated drinks or liquids which could freeze in the freezer. The cans or bottles could explode. Danger of injury and damage to the appliance.

When cooling drinks quickly in the freezer make sure bottles are not left in for more than one hour, otherwise they could burst. Danger of injury and damage to the appliance.

Observe the "use by" dates given on food to avoid the risk of food poisoning. Storage times will depend on several factors including the freshness and quality of the food as well as the temperature at which it is stored. Follow the instructions given on food manufacturer's packaging on storage conditions required as well as the "use by" date.

Do not use sharp edged objects to

– remove frost and ice,
– separate frozen foods and remove ice trays.

Otherwise the evaporator will be damaged and the appliance will not be able to be used again (total damage).

Never place electric heaters or candles in the appliance to defrost it. These can damage the plastic parts.

Do not use defrosting sprays, or de-icers as they could contain substances which could damage the plastic parts and which may cause the build up of gases and pose a danger to health.

Do not use any grease or oil on the door seals. These cause the seals to become porous in the course of time.

Do not block the ventilation gaps in the plinth or the top of the appliance housing unit as this would impair the efficiency of the appliance, increase the electricity consumption and could cause damage to the appliance.

The appliance is designed for use within certain climate ranges (ambient temperatures). It must not be used in ranges for which it is not designed. The climate range for your appliance is stated on the data plate inside the appliance. Installing it in a room with too low an ambient temperature will lead to the appliance switching off for longer periods so that it cannot maintain the required temperature.

Never use steam cleaning apparatus to defrost or clean the appliance. The steam could attack the electrical components and cause a short circuit.

In countries where there are areas which may be subject to infestation by cockroaches or other vermin, pay particular attention to keeping the appliance and its surroundings in a clean condition at all times. Any damage which may be caused by cockroaches or other vermin will not be covered by the appliance guarantee.

Disposal of old appliances

Before disposing of an old appliance first make the door latch or lock unusable.
This way you will prevent children from accidentally locking themselves in and endangering their lives.

Before disposing of an old appliance, unplug it and render the plug useless. Cut off the cable directly behind the appliance and at the plug to prevent misuse.

Be careful not to damage any part of the pipework whilst awaiting disposal, e.g. by

– puncturing the refrigerant channels in the evaporator.
– bending any pipework.
– scratching the surface coating.

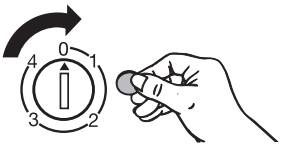
Splashes of refrigerant can damage the eyes.

The manufacturer cannot be held liable for damage caused by non-compliance with these Warning and safety instructions.

Before using for the first time

- Clean the inside of the appliance and the accessories with luke warm water and a little washing up liquid and then dry using a soft cloth.

Switching on



- Using a coin turn the On/Off dial in a clockwise direction away from the "0" position.

Forcing it beyond its range would damage it. Turn it only as far as it will go, then turn it back again.

An 8 will flash briefly in the temperature display followed by a bar lighting up. The appliance starts cooling. The interior light will come on if the door is opened.

Switching off

- Using a coin turn the On/Off dial in an anti-clockwise direction back to the "0" position.

The temperature display goes out. The cooling process and the interior light are switched off.

Switching off for longer periods of time

If the appliance is not going to be used for a longer period of time, e.g. whilst on holiday

- switch the appliance off at the mains,
- withdraw the plug (pull on the plug and not the cable),
- defrost the freezer compartment,
- clean the appliance out and
- leave the doors ajar to air the appliance

If, during a long absence, the appliance is switched off but not cleaned out and the door is left shut there is a danger of mould and odours building up inside the appliance.

It is very important to set the correct temperature for storing food in the appliance. Micro organisms will cause food which is not stored at the correct temperature to deteriorate rapidly. Temperature influences the growth rate of these micro organisms. Reducing the temperature reduces their growth rate.

The temperature in the appliance will rise:

– the more often the door is opened and the longer it is kept open,

– if too much food is stored in it at once,

– the warmer the food is which is put into it,

– the higher the ambient temperature surrounding the appliance.
The appliance is designed for use in specific ambient temperatures (climate ranges). Do not use in ambient temperatures for which it is not designed.

. . . in the refrigerator

We recommend a temperature of 5 °C in the middle of the refrigerator section.

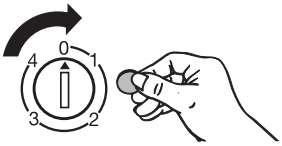
. . . in the freezer

(depending on model)

For freezing fresh food and storing frozen food for a long time a temperature of at least **-18 °C** is needed. At this temperature the growth of micro organisms is generally halted. As soon as the temperature rises to above -10 °C , the micro organisms become active in the food again so that it cannot be kept as long. Partially defrosted or defrosted food must not be re-frozen. Food may be re-frozen once it has been cooked as the high temperatures achieved when cooking destroy most micro organisms.

Temperature selection

The temperature is set with the temperature dial.



- Using a coin turn the temperature dial in a clockwise direction to the required setting.

Forcing it beyond its range would damage it. Turn it only as far as it will go, then turn it back again.

The higher the setting, the lower the temperature in the appliance.

The correct temperature

With normal use and **for short term** storage of food in the freezer compartment a setting of between **2 and 3** is usually sufficient.

With normal use and **for long term** storage of food in the freezer compartment a setting of between **3 and 4** is usually sufficient.

Temperature display

During normal operation the temperature display on the control panel shows the temperature in the middle of the appliance.

If the temperature in the appliance is not within the range which can be displayed, i.e. between 0 and 9 °C, only a bar will show in the temperature display.

Natural air circulation inside the appliance will mean that there are areas inside the appliance which will be warmer or colder than the temperature displayed. This is not a fault, it is quite normal.

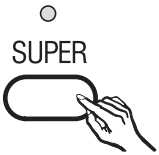
Make use of the different temperature zones for storing your food correctly.

Super cool

The Super cool function can be used to rapidly reduce the temperature to approx. 2 °C.

Switching on the Super cool function

Super cool is particularly recommended for faster chilling of large loads of fresh food or drink.



- Press the Super cool button, the Super cool indicator light will come on.

  The appliance works at full power to lower the temperature in the appliance.

Switching off the Super cool function

The Super cool function switches itself off automatically after approx. 6 hours. The indicator light goes out and the appliance continues running at normal power.

To save energy the Super cool function can be switched off once food and drinks are sufficiently chilled.

- Press the Super cool button. The Super cool indicator light will go out.

The appliance continues running at normal power.

Storing food

Natural air circulation gives rise to different temperature zones inside the refrigerator section. Cold, heavy air sinks to the lowest section of the appliance.

Make use of the different zones when placing food in the appliance.

The **coldest zones** are against the back wall and above the vegetable containers. Use the area above the vegetable containers for perishable foods such as meat, sausage, fish etc.

The **warmest zone** is in the top section of the door. Use this for storing butter and cheese.

Loading examples

- When placing food in the appliance load the top shelves first and work your way down to the bottom starting with baked goods, pre-cooked foods and milk products and finishing with meats, fish and sausages.
- Use the vegetable containers for storing vegetables, salad and fruit.

Not all fruit and vegetables should be stored together in the same container as they give off natural gases which affect the perishability of other foods. (See section "Chilling and storing food").

- Fill the door shelves from the top to the bottom.
  Start with butter, cheese, small tins, bottles and tubes in the upper shelves, followed by large bottles, juice containers and milk in the bottom shelves.

Do not store cooking oil in the appliance door.
Traces of oil can cause stress cracks to occur in the plastic components in the door.

- Use the freezer compartment for the storage of frozen food, ice cubes and ice-cream.

Moving the shelves

The shelves can be adjusted according to the height of the food.

- Pull the shelves forward as far as they will go then lift them upwards to remove them.
- With the rear barrier facing upwards place the shelf at the required position.
  The rear barrier must face upwards to prevent food from touching the back of the appliance and freezing to it.

Split shelf

(depending on model)

In order to accommodate tall items in the appliance one of the shelves is divided. The front section can be taken out to allow space for tall items standing on the shelf below.

Adjusting door shelves

- Push the door shelf upwards then remove it by pulling it forwards.
- Replace the door shelf at the required position. Ensure that it is securely pushed back into position.

Moving the bottle divider

The bottle divider can be moved to the left or right to ensure that bottles are held securely in position when the door is opened and shut.

Important notes:

Use the different cooling zones for storing food correctly. See the section on loading examples.

– Food must not touch the back wall of the appliance. Otherwise it may freeze to the back wall.

– Do not store explosive materials in the appliance or any products containing combustible gas (e.g. spray cans). Danger of explosion.

– If storing alcohol with a high percentage proof, make sure it is tightly closed, and store upright.

– Hot food and drinks must be cooled to room temperature before placing them in the appliance.

– Store food covered or packaged. This way you will prevent food smells or tastes from affecting other foods and prevent food from drying out. Fruit and vegetables may, however, be stored loose in the vegetable containers.

– Do not store groceries too close to each other. Space should be left between individual items for air to circulate.

– Do not keep the door open for too long when putting food in and taking it out of the appliance. This will help save energy.

Food which should not be stored in a refrigerator

Not all food is suitable for refrigeration. These include:

– Fruit and vegetables such as bananas, avocado pears, papaya, passion fruit, aubergines
– Fruit which is not yet ripe
– Potatoes

Some types of vegetables give off a natural gas which speeds up the rate at which food perishes. Some fruit and vegetables react strongly to this gas and should not be stored together in the vegetable containers.

Examples of fruit which produce a large amount of this natural gas are:

Apples, passion fruit, apricots, pears, nectarines, peaches, plums, avocado pears, papayas and figs.

Examples of fruit and vegetables which react strongly to the natural gases given off by other types of fruit and vegetables are:

Kiwis, broccoli, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, mangos, honeydew melons, apples, apricots, cucumbers, tomatoes, bananas, avocado pears, pears, nectarines and peaches.

Using the freezer compartment

Use the freezer compartment to:

– store frozen food,

– make ice cubes and ice cream,

– freeze small quantities of fresh food.

Storing frozen food

When buying frozen food to store in your freezer compartment check

– that the packaging is not damaged,

– the use by date,

– the temperature at which the frozen food is being stored in the shop.

The length of time it can be kept is reduced if it has been stored at a temperature warmer than -18 °C.

- Buy frozen food once you have finished the rest of your shopping and wrap it in newspaper or use a cool bag or box to transport it.
- Store it in the freezer compartment as soon as possible.

Never re-freeze partially or fully defrosted food. Consume defrosted food as soon as possible as it will lose its nutritional value and spoil if left for too long. Defrosted food may only be re-frozen after it has been cooked.

Home freezing

– Only freeze fresh food which is in a good condition.

– The following types of food **are suitable for freezing** :
Fresh meat, poultry, game, fish, vegetables, herbs, fresh fruit, dairy products, pastry, leftovers, egg yolks, egg whites and a range of precooked meals.

– The following types of food **are not suitable for freezing** :
grapes, lettuces, radishes, sour cream, mayonnaise, eggs in their shells, onions, whole raw apples and pears.

– To retain colour, taste and vitamin C, vegetables should be blanched after they have been trimmed and washed. To blanch: bring a large saucepan of water to the boil, immerse the vegetables in the fast boiling water for 2-3 minutes, depending on variety. Remove, cool quickly in cold water and then drain.

– Lean meat freezes better and can be stored longer than fatty meat.

– To prevent chops, steaks, cutlets or rolled meat from freezing together in solid blocks when packed, separate with a sheet of plastic freezer film.

– Do not season fresh foods or blanched vegetables before freezing. Only season cooked food lightly before freezing but care should be taken as the taste of some spices alters when frozen.

– Do not place hot foods or drinks in the freezer compartment. This causes already frozen food to thaw and increases the energy consumption considerably. Allow hot foods and drinks to cool down before placing them in the freezer compartment.

Packing

- Freeze food in portions.

  Suitable packing material
  – plastic freezer film
  – freezer bags
  – freezer containers
  – aluminium foil

  Freezer bags may also be sealed using home heat sealing kits.

- Expel as much air as possible from bags etc. before sealing them to prevent freezer burn on food.
- Close the packaging tightly with
  – rubber bands
  – plastic clips
  – string or bag ties
  – cold resistant adhesive tape.
- Make a note of the contents and the date of freezing on the packaging.

unsuitable packing material
– wrapping paper
– grease-proof paper
– cellophane
– dustbin liners
– plastic carrier bags

Placing in the freezer

- Place the food flat on the bottom of the freezer compartment so that it freezes through to the core as quickly as possible.
- Make sure that the packaging and containers are dry to prevent them sticking together when frozen.

When freezing, make sure that food already frozen does not come into contact with fresh food being frozen as this could cause the frozen food to begin to defrost.

Defrosting

Frozen food can be defrosted in different ways:

– in the microwave oven,
– in the oven using the “Fan” or “Defrost” setting,
– at room temperature,
– in the refrigerator.

Fruit should be defrosted at room temperature in its packing or in a covered bowl.

Most vegetables can be cooked while still frozen. Just put straight into boiling water or hot fat. The cooking time is slightly less than that of fresh vegetables.

Poultry It is particularly important to observe food hygiene rules when defrosting poultry. Do not use the liquid from defrosted poultry. Pour it away and wash the container it was in, the sink and your hands.

Warning
Never re-freeze partially of fully defrosted food. Consume defrosted food as soon as possible as it will lose its nutritional value and spoil if left for too long. Defrosted food may only be re-frozen after it has been cooked.

Ice cubes

Fill the ice tray three quarters full with water and place it on the bottom of the freezer compartment.

Once frozen, if necessary, use a blunt instrument, for example a spoon handle, to remove the ice tray from the freezer compartment.

Ice cubes can be removed easily from the tray if it is held under cold running water for a short while.

Ice cream

Ice cream can be made in an ice tray without the cube divider. The freezing time depends on the fat content of the recipe and takes longer than water ice or sorbet.
To remove ice cream from the tray, place the tray in water for a few minutes.

Cooling drinks

To Cool drinks quickly place them in the refrigerator section and switch on the Super cool function.

When cooling drinks quickly, if placed in the freezer compartment, make sure bottles are not left for more than one hour, as they could burst.

Refrigerator

Condensate and frost can build up on the back wall of the refrigerator section whilst it is in use. These are automatically removed and defrosted by the appliance.

The condensate is drained away via a channel and drain hole into an evaporation system at the back of the appliance.

Ensure that the condensate channel and drain hole are never blocked so that the condensate can flow away without hinderance.

Freezer compartment

(depending on model)

The freezer compartment does not defrost automatically because frozen food must not be allowed to defrost.

In normal use ice and frost will form on the evaporator plate. If allowed to accumulate, this will impair the efficiency of the freezer and increase the consumption of electricity.

Do not scrape ice and frost off the evaporator plate as this can damage the evaporator plate and the freezer compartment making it unusable.

The freezer compartment should be defrosted from time to time. It must be defrosted if a layer of ice approx. 5 mm thick has accumulated. It is best to defrost when only very little food or no food at all is left in the freezer.

Before defrosting

- Remove the frozen food from the freezer compartment and place it in another freezer or cool box or wrap it in several layers of newspaper or cloths and place it in a cool place until the freezer compartment is ready for use again.

To defrost

Carry out the defrosting procedure as quickly as possible if food has not been placed in another freezer. The longer the food is left out at room temperature, the faster it defrosts.

- Switch the appliance off.
- Open the freezer compartment door.
- Use a sponge or towel to soak up water from defrosting.

To speed up defrosting, a bowl with hot water (not boiling) can be placed in the freezer compartment. Closing the door in this instance will help retain the warmth and speed up the defrosting process.

We do not recommend the use of hot air blowers such as hairdryers for defrosting your freezer.

Never place electric heaters or candles in the appliance to defrost it. These can damage the plastic parts.

Do not use defrosting sprays, or deicers as they could contain substances which could damage the plastic parts and which may cause the build up of gases and pose a danger to health.

After defrosting

- Clean the appliance and then dry it thoroughly.
  Make sure when cleaning the appliance that no liquid gets into the condensate drain hole.
- Switch on the appliance.
- Place the frozen food into the freezer compartment again.

Never use cleaning agents containing abrasive substances such as sand, soda, acids or chemical solvents.
“Non-abrasive” cleaning agents are also unsuitable as they can cause matt areas to appear.

Make sure that no water can penetrate into the electronic unit or into the light.

Do not let water get into the drainage channel and drain hole when cleaning.

Never use steam cleaning apparatus to defrost or clean the appliance. The steam could attack the electrical components and cause a short circuit.

The data plate located inside the appliance must not be removed. It contains information which is required in the event of a service call.

Before cleaning

- Switch the appliance off by turning the temperature selector to the “0” position.
- Take any food out of the appliance and store it in a cool place.
- Defrost the freezer compartment.
- Take out any removable parts e.g. shelves for cleaning.

Cleaning the interior and accessories

Use lukewarm water with a little washing up liquid. Accessories and shelves should all be hand washed. The butter dish is, however, dishwasher safe.

- Clean the refrigerator at least once a month and the freezer compartment every time it is defrosted.
- Clean the condensate channel and drain hole frequently, so that condensate can drain away unhindered. Use a straw or similar to clear the drain if necessary.
- After cleaning wipe the interior and accessories with a damp cloth and dry with a soft cloth. Leave the doors open to air for a short while.

Ventilation gaps

- The ventilation gaps should be cleaned on a regular basis with a brush or vacuum cleaner. A build up of dust will increase the appliance’s energy consumption.

Door seal

Do not use any oils or grease on the door seals as these will cause the seals to deteriorate and become porous with time.

The door seals should be cleaned regularly with clean water and then wiped dry with a soft cloth.

After cleaning

- Replace all shelves and accessories in the appliance.
- Switch the appliance on with the On/Off and temperature dial.
- Place food back in the appliance and close the door.

Repairs to electrical appliances should only be carried out by a suitably qualified and competent person in accordance with local and national safety regulations. Unauthorised repairs could be dangerous.

The following can be corrected without contacting the Miele Service Department.:

What to do if . . .

. . . strange noises can be heard after switching on the appliance, especially after it has just been installed.

- Check to see whether any pieces of furniture next to the appliance are vibrating whilst the appliance is in operation.

Switch the appliance off then:

- Check whether the appliance is aligned correctly.
- Check whether all parts at the rear of the appliance are free from hinderance. Remove any hinderance.
- Check whether the cable clips were unclipped from the back of the appliance before installation. They could vibrate when the appliance is operating.
- Are all removable parts securely located in the appliance?
- Are bottles or containers touching each other?

Remember that the noise of the compressor and the coolant circulating in the system is unavoidable.

. . . the appliance does not get cool.

- Make sure that the temperature dial is not pointing to the “0" position.
- Check that the plug is correctly inserted in the socket.
- Check that the fuse is not defective and that the mains fuse has not blown. If it has contact the Miele Service Department.

. . . the temperature in the appliance is too low.

- Turn the temperature dial to a setting closer to “0".
- Check that the freezer compartment door is closed properly.
- Has a large amount of fresh food been put in at once for freezing?

  This makes the compressor run for longer causing the temperature in the refrigerator to fall automatically. No more that 2 kg of fresh food should be frozen at one time.
- The super cool function has not been switched off. The indicator light is still on.

. . . the appliance is switching in too frequently and for too long.

- Check whether ventilation gaps in the plinth and in the housing unit at the top have been covered over or become too dusty.
- The appliance door and the freezer compartment door have been opened too frequently, or large amounts of fresh food have been put in at once for freezing.
- Check that the doors have been closed properly.
- Check to see whether there is a thick layer of ice in the freezer compartment. If there is, defrost the freezer compartment.

. . . the frozen food is thawing because the freezer compartment is too warm.

- The room temperature is lower than the ambient temperature for which the appliance was designed.

  Increase the temperature in the room.

Operating in a room which is too cold will cause the cooling system to switch off for too long causing the freezer compartment to become too warm.

. . . nothing is showing in the temperature display or only a bar is lit up / flashing.

- Check that the temperature dial is at a position between “1" and ”4".
- Check the temperature display about 6 hours after switching on the appliance. It will only display a temperature if the temperature inside the appliance is between 0 °C and 9 °C.

. . . food has frozen together.

Use a blunt instrument, e.g. a spoon handle or plastic scraper to carefully prise it apart.

. . . there is a thick layer of ice in the freezer compartment.

- Check whether the door to the freezer compartment closes properly.
- Defrost and then clean the freezer compartment.

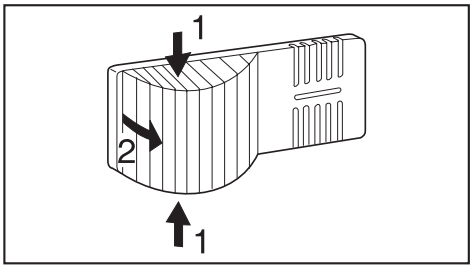
Too thick a layer of ice reduces efficiency and increases energy consumption.

. . . the interior light does not work although the appliance is working.

- Check to see whether the light switch can be moved.

If it moves, the light bulb could be defective and need to be replaced:

- Disconnect the appliance from the mains. Switch off at the wall and withdraw the plug from the socket (pull by the plug not the cable), or disconnet the mains fuse or remove the screw-out fuse in countries where this is applicable.



- Press the sides of the lamp cover inwards, disengage the cover and unclip it at the rear.
- Unscrew the bulb and replace it with a new one.

  Bulb specification:
  220 – 240 V, max. 25 W, E 14 fitting
- When fitting in the new bulb make sure that it is correctly fitted.
- Clip the lamp cover back in at the rear and then press it into position from the sides.

. . . the floor of the appliance is wet.

The drain hole has become blocked.

- Clean the condensate channel and drain hole.

If you still cannot remedy the fault having followed these suggestions, then contact the Miele Service Department.
To prevent unecessary loss of temperature it is advisable not to open the door while waiting for the appliance to be serviced.

In the event of a fault which you cannot correct yourself, or if the appliance is under guarantee please contact:

– Your Miele Dealer

or

– The Miele Service Department (see back cover for address).

When contacting the Service Department, please quote the model and serial number of your appliance, both of which are shown on the data plate inside the appliance.

Please note that telephone calls may be monitored and recorded to improve our service.

Electrical connection U.K.

The appliance is supplied with a mains cable and moulded plug ready for connection to an a.c. single phase 220 – 240 V 50 Hz supply. The fuse rating is 13 amps.

All electrical work should be carried out by a suitably qualified and competent person in accordance with local and national safety regulations.
Connection should be made via a fused plug and suitable switched socket which is easily accessible.
For extra safety it is advisable to install a residual current device (RCD) with a trip current of 30 mA (in accordance with DIN VDE 0664, VDE 0100, Section 739).

Do not connect the appliance to the mains electricity supply by an extension lead. Extension leads do not guarantee the required safety of the appliance (e.g. danger of overheating).

The appliance must not be connected to an inverter and must not be used with a plug adapter as these can cause damage to the appliance's electronic unit.

Important

The wires in the mains lead are coloured in accordance with the following code:

Green/yellow	= earth
Blue	= neutral
Brown	= live

As the colours of the wires in the mains lead of this appliance may not correspond with the coloured markings identifying the terminals in your plug, proceed as follows:

The wire which is coloured green and yellow must be connected to the terminal in the plug which is marked with the letter E or by the earth symbol (⏚) or coloured green or green and yellow.

The wire which is coloured blue must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter N or coloured black.

The wire which is coloured brown must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter L or coloured red.

WARNING
THIS APPLIANCE MUST BE EARTHED

Non-rewireable plugs (BS 1363)

If this machine is fitted with a non-rewireable plug, the following information applies:

If the socket outlets are not suitable for the plug supplied with this product, it must be cut off and an appropriate plug fitted.

The fuse carrier and the fuse should be removed from the old plug and disposed of. The plug cut from the flexible cord should then be disposed of and on no account be inserted into any socket elsewhere in the house (electric shock hazard).

The fuse cover must be re-fitted when changing the fuse, and if the fuse cover is lost, the plug must not be used until a suitable replacement is obtained. The colour of the correct replacement cover is that of the coloured insert in the base of the plug, or the colour that is embossed in words in the base of the plug (as applicable to the design of the plug fitted).

The correct fuse rating of the replacement fuses that are ASTA approved to BS 1362 should be fitted. Replacement fuse covers may be purchased from your local electrical supplier, or Miele Service agent.

This appliance must be built in, otherwise it could tip up.

Location

The appliance should be installed in a dry well ventilated room.
The room temperature should not go above or below the climate range for which the appliance is designed. The higher the ambient temperature of the room the more energy the appliance requires to operate. It should not be installed where it is exposed to direct sunlight or directly adjacent to a heat-producing appliance such as an oven or a radiator.

Climate range

The appliance is desigend for a particular climate range (ambient room temperature), and should not be used outside this range. The climate range of this appliance is stated on the data plate inside the appliance.

Climate range	Ambient room temperature
SN	+10 °C to +32 °C
N	+16 °C to +32 °C
ST	+18 °C to +38 °C
T	+18 °C to +43 °C

Operating in a room which is too cold will cause the cooling system to switch off for too long causing the internal temperature in the appliance to rise with the risk of food deteriorating and going off.

Ventilation

Air at the rear of the appliance gets warm. The appliance housing unit must be constructed to allow sufficient space for ventilation. Miele kitchen units are designed to provide this ventilation.

A ventilation gap of at least 50 mm depth must be allowed for behind the appliance for air to circulate.
The air inlet to the appliance is via the plinth in the housing unit.
The cross section of the air inlet and outlet must be at least 200 cm^2 to ensure that air can circulate without hinderance. Otherwise the appliance has to work too hard resulting in an increase in electricity consumption and damage to the compressor.

The air inlet and outlet must not be covered or blocked in any way. They should be dusted on a regular basis.

Before installation

- Before installation remove the sealing strip etc. from the outside of the appliance and take any accessories out of the inside of the appliance.
- Remove any cable clips from the rear of the appliance.
- Check that all parts at the rear of the appliance are unhindered.

Tools required

For installation you will need a screw driver, a cross-slotted screwdriver, a spirit level and a square.

Building into a peninsular run

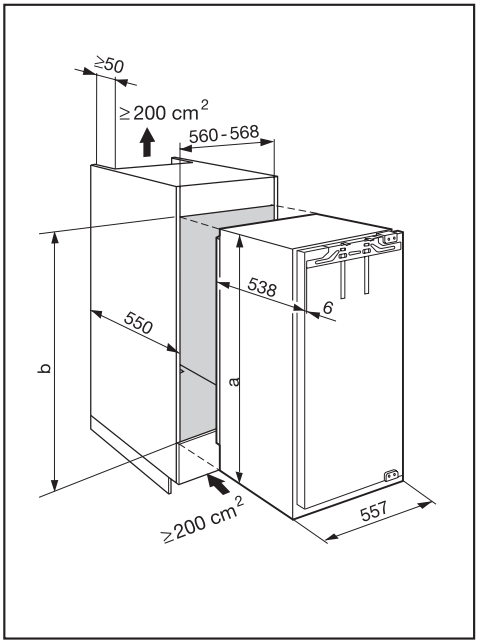
When built into a peninsular run the rear of the building-in niche must be fitted with a kitchen panel.

If the old appliance had a different hinging system

If the old appliance had a different type of hinging the furniture door can still be used. Remove the old hinges from the furniture carcase. They are no longer required, because the furniture door is now fitted to the appliance door. All parts required should be in the accessories pack.

If the furniture door has holes in it from the old hinges, use the enclosed self-adhesive strip to conceal the holes as they are no longer required.

Building in dimensions

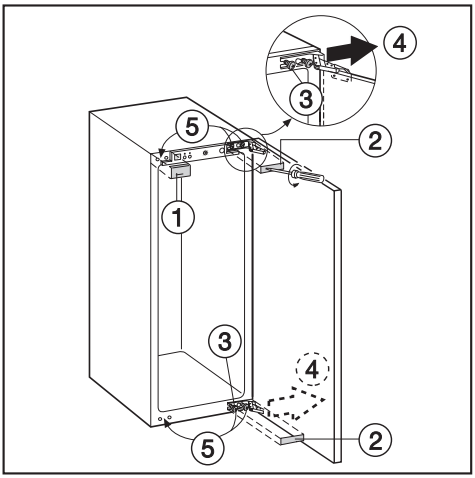


Appliance	Appliance height [mm] a	Niche height [mm] b
K 821 i, K 822 i	870	874 – 885
K 831 i, K 832 i	1020	1024 – 1040
K 841 i, K 842 i	1216	1220 – 1235
K 851 i, K 852 i	1393	1397 – 1410

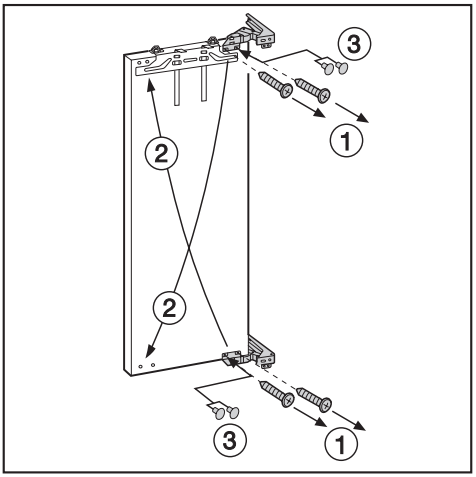
Before building the appliance in decide on the door hinging. If left hand door hinging is required follow these instructions.

Appliance door

- Open the appliance door.



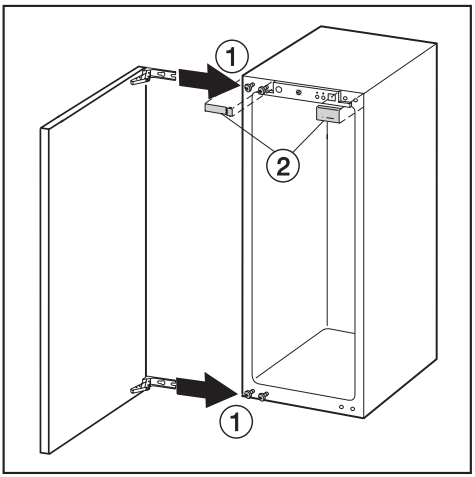
- Remove cover ① by hand and remove ② using a screwdriver.
- Loosen fixing screws ③.
- Pull the door off to the right ④.
- Unscrew the fixing screws ③ completely, and loosely screw them into the holes on the opposite side of the appliance ⑤.



- Unscrew and remove screws ①.

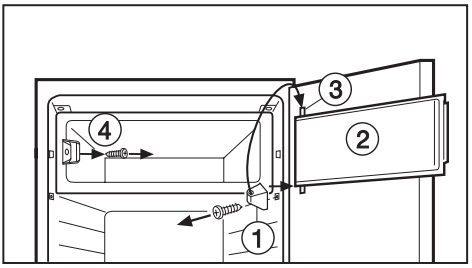
Do not close up the hinges. You might hurt yourself.

- Replace the hinges in their diagonally opposite corners ②.
- Cover the holes using the plugs supplied ③.

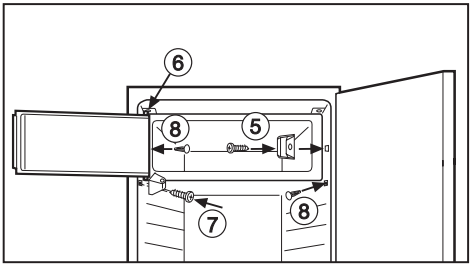


- Fit the appliance door onto the previously fitted screws ①, and then tighten the screws.
- Refit the covers ②.

Freezer compartment door



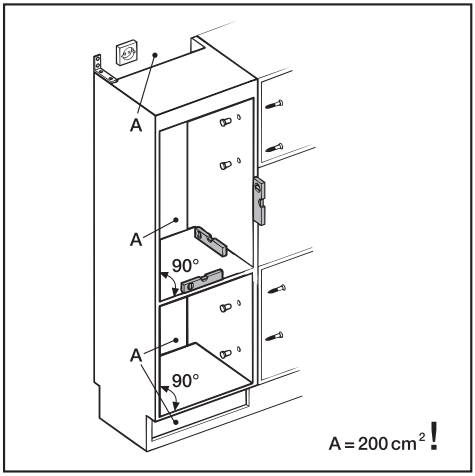
- Unscrew hinge plate ① and take off the freezer compartment door ② together with the hinge plate.
- Fit the hinge plate onto the upper pin in the freezer compartment door ③, and turn the freezer compartment door around so that the hinge plate is underneath.
- Unscrew door closing catch ④.



- Turn it around and refit it on the opposite side ⑤.
- Fit the freezer compartment door in position at the top ⑥, then tighten the hinge plate in securely ⑦.
- Plug remaining holes with stoppers ⑧.

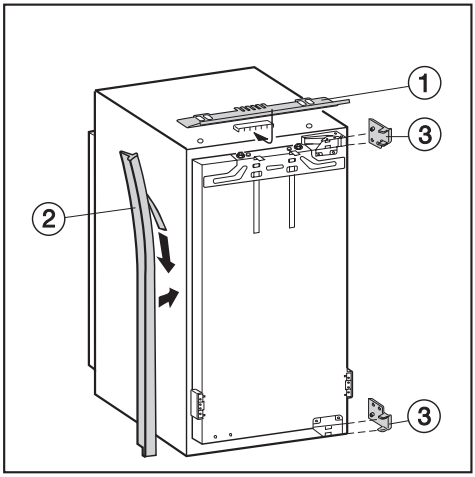
All building in instructions given are for a **right hand hinged** appliance. If you have converted the appliance to left hand hinging you will need to adapt these instructions accordingly.

Align the housing unit



Before installing the appliance the housing unit must be carefully aligned using a spirit level. The unit corners must be at right angles, as otherwise the furniture door will not align correctly with the 4 corners of the appliance.

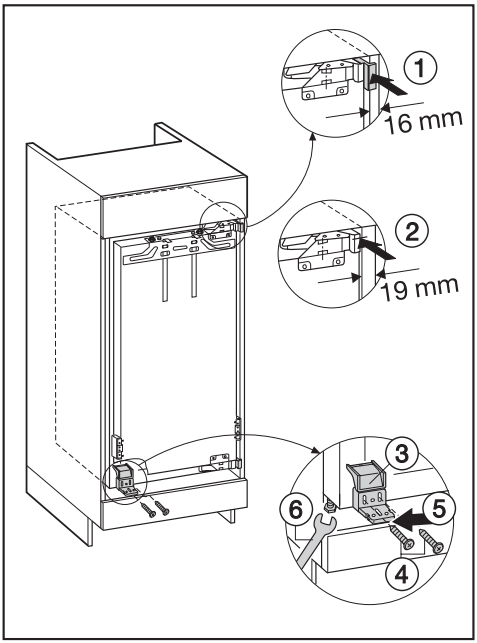
Prepare the appliance



- Fit cover strip ① into position.
- **With 16 mm thick unit walls**:
  Shorten the sealing strip ② to the height of the niche.
  Stick the sealing strip to the side of the appliance on which the door is opened.
  Clip the spacer piece ③ over the hinges.

Building in

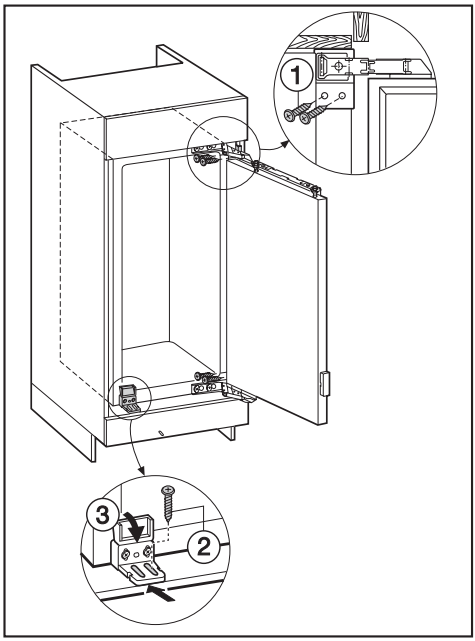
- Push the appliance into the niche. Make sure that the mains cable does not get trapped.



- Depending on the thickness of the appliance housing walls, push the appliance into the niche until
  – the spacer piece touches the housing unit wall ① (16 mm thick walls), –
  or the front edges of the hinges are flush with the side walls of the housing unit ② (19 mm thick walls).

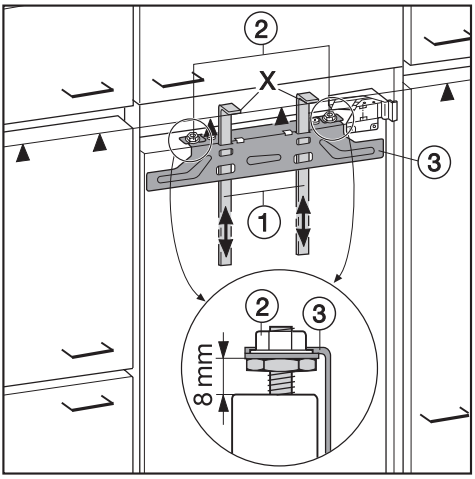
The cover strip must **not** protrude in front of the edge of the housing unit. It must disappear completely into the niche.

- Push the hinged side of the appliance to the furniture wall.
- The appliance height can be corrected by altering the adjustable feet using the spanner supplied ⑥.
- Secure plastic bracket ③ to the side opposite the hinges using the M5 x 22 countersunk screws ④.
- Push the appliance in until the plastic bracket is flush with the front edge of the housing unit floor ⑤.

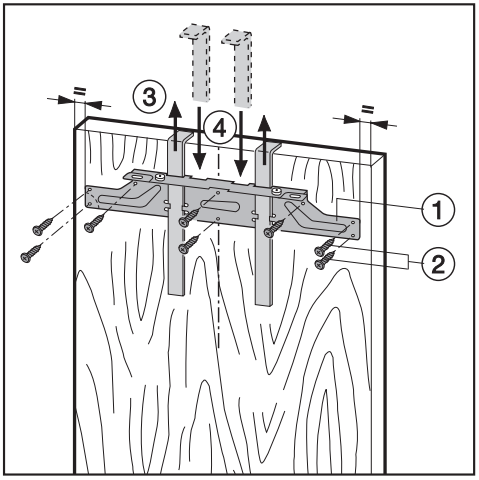


- To fix the appliance to the housing unit at the top and bottom screw the long 4 x 19 mm chip board screws ① loosely into the hinge.
- Screw a long 4 x 19 mm chip board screw ② loosely into the middle of the long slot on the plastic bracket and then turn the plastic bracket ③ downwards.
- Close the appliance door.

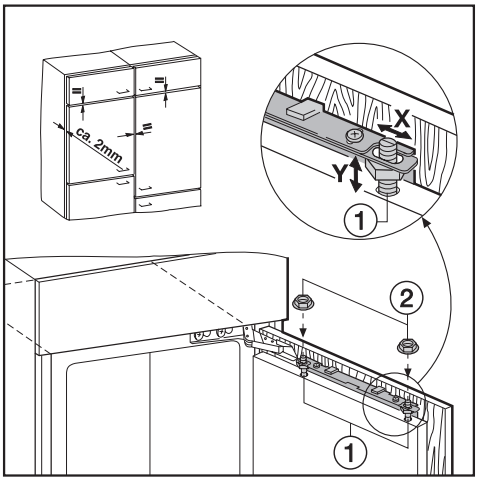
Fitting the furniture door



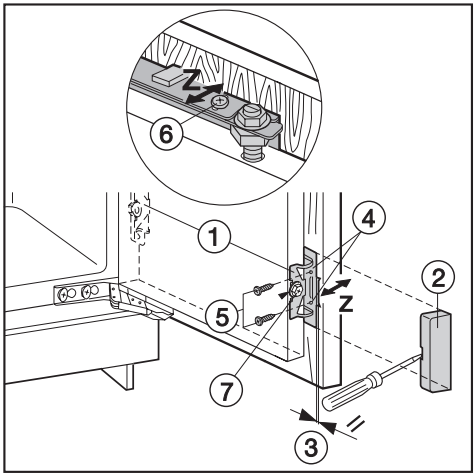
- A gap of 8 mm must be set between the appliance door and the fixing bracket.
- Push fitting aids ① up to the height of the furniture door: The lower edge "X" of the fitting aids must be at the same height as the upper edge of the furniture door being fitted, see ▲ on the diagram.
- Undo nuts ②, and take fixing bracket ③ off together with the fitting aids.



- Using a pencil mark a line down the centre of the inside of the furniture door.
- Using fitting aids ① hang the fixing bracket on the **inside side** of the furniture door. Align the fixing bracket centrally.
- Attach the fixing bracket securely using at least 6 short 4 x 14 mm chip board screws ②. (On cassette doors only use 4 screws on the edges).
- Pull the fitting aids upwards to remove them ③.
- Turn them round and insert them right into the middle slot on fixing bracket ④.



- Hang the furniture door onto adjusting bolts ①.
- Loosely attach the nuts ② on the adjusting bolts.
- Shut the door and check the distance between the door and neighbouring furniture doors.
- Align to match neighbouring doors if necessary:
  Side adjustments "X" are made by sliding the furniture door, and height adjustments "Y" are made by turning the adjusting bolts ① with a screwdriver.
- Tighten the nuts ② slightly.



- Use fixing bracket ① to attach the appliance door to the furniture door.

– Using a screwdriver remove cover ②.

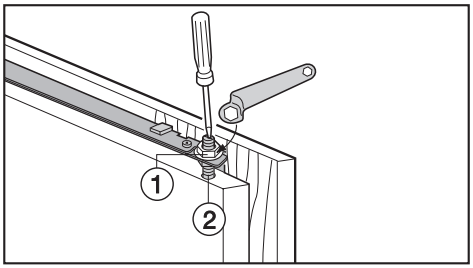
– Check that the two metal edges ③ are flush (see symbol *II*).

– Drill fixing holes ④ and screw in the short 4 x 14 mm chip board screws ⑤.

– Align depth Z on the furniture door:
  Loosen the cross-slotted screws ⑥ at the top of the door, and loosen the hexagon headed screw ⑦ on the fixing bracket at the bottom of the door. By moving the furniture door create a gap of 2 mm between the furniture door and front edge of the niche. Close the door and align it with neighbouring furniture doors.

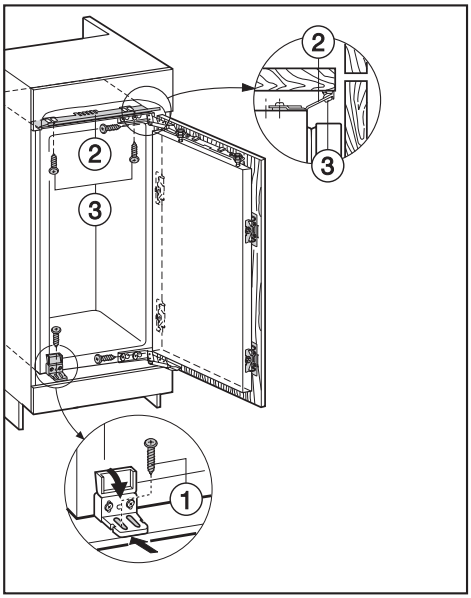
(On large or divided doors attach a second pair of fixing brackets ① in the handle region of the door. Use the predrilled holes in the appliance door.)

Securing the appliance

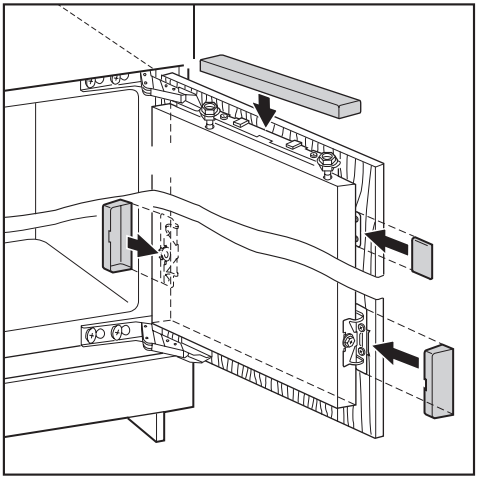


- Whilst counterholding the adjusting bolts ② with a screwdriver, tighten nuts ① at the top of the appliance door.
- Tighten all screws.

Securely screw the appliance to the housing unit at the top and bottom:



- Flap the plastic bracket up and screw a second screw ① through the plastic bracket. Tighten both screws and flap the plastic bracket back down.
- Align the cover strip ② by sliding it parallel to the top of the housing unit. The cover strip must not protrude.
- Secure the cover strip to the top of the housing unit using the short 4 x 14 mm chip board screws ③.



- Place all covers in position.

United Kingdom:
Miele Co. Ltd.
Fairacres, Marcham Road, Abingdon, Oxon, OX14 1TW
tel. Abingdon (01235) 554455 - fax (01235) 554477
Service Office, tel. Abingdon (01235) 554466
Internet: www.miele.co.uk

South Africa:
Miele (Pty.) Ltd.
304 Tungsten Road, Strydom Park 2194
P.O.Box 1654, Randburg 2125
Tel. (011) 793-7452, Telefax (011) 793-7447
E-mail: mieleza@iafrica.com

Alteration rights reserved / 44 / 000

GB, ZA - 0301

K 821 i, K 822 i, K 831 i, K 832 i, K 841 i, K 842 i, K 852 i